

PATENT APPLICATION

MULTIPLE DATABASE, USER-CHOICE-COMPILED PROGRAM AND
EVENT GUIDE

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MULTIPLE DATABASE, USER-CHOICE-COMPILED PROGRAM AND
EVENT GUIDE

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to television schedule information, and more particularly to a system and method for providing previews of scheduled programming to assist a viewer in making scheduling decisions.

10 As the number of television stations in a metropolitan area or on a cable network has increased, the number of programs of potential interest that are presented to a viewer has risen dramatically. With the use of dish
15 antennas capable of receiving direct satellite signals, the multitude of programs available to the viewer has further increased.

Additionally, television faces a digital future that will see the merger of television and PC technology. The television set of the future will include a micro-computer, a
20 modem of interconnectivity with other computers over networks, intranets, and the internet, and be connectable to computer peripherals such as printers. Such capabilities as near "video on demand" (NVOD), "video on demand," "access to the
25 world wide web," "audio on demand," etc., will present the viewer with a plethora of information and bandwidth.

As has become increasingly evident, information overload can actually reduce the usefulness of the information delivered. Accordingly, a great challenge exists to provide
30 an interface that manages and provides an intelligent, user-friendly interface to the information available.

Consequently, television schedule systems that are provided directly on the viewer's television screen have been developed to assist the viewer in sorting through these
35 various programs and determining which programs to watch or record. One such television schedule system is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,353,121 (Young et al.), the complete disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. In one embodiment of Young, the television

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schedule includes a series of menu screens having an array of cells corresponding to different television programs. The viewer may scroll through the cells to view which television programs are being presented on various channels at various times. In addition, the viewer may select certain cells to obtain more information on the associated program or to pull up other submenus with additional options.

The recent development of television schedule systems, such as the above described patent to Young, have created many new challenges. Today's guides have only a single source listing, with all available programming presented in a time-based schedule grid. There is also no current ability to allow third parties with different finding/filtering criteria to create useful listings and/or access for viewers.

Also, there is an increasingly important dual need among users to both screen out unwanted programming and find desired programming. As the number of programs/events accessible increases, these issues will become even more important and current strategies such as simple program ratings will not be effective or efficient enough to handle these interrelated user needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is related to the complementary aspects of Finding Programming and Blocking Programming. The model assumes that certain channels are available to a viewer and other channels are accessible.

According to one aspect of the invention, Editable Filters (EFs) are created based on a standardized program database. These EFs include a basic menu supplied upon startup and optional menus which could be included in the SS database or be downloadable from the WWW. Third party editors will be able to build an EF by utilizing entries which are used to interact with the DB.

According to another concept of the invention, the editable filters are ordered in a hierarchy. Channel select and parental control filters will supersede all other filters.

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5 Other features and advantages will be apparent in
view of the detailed description filed herewith and the
following claims.

10 Fig. 1A is a schematic drawing of a television
system;

Fig. 2A is a schematic diagram depicting source
15 provider guide listings and third-party edited listings;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of a system of selecting filters; and

20 Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram depicting

Electronic programming guides (EPGs) are well-known in the art. One type of programming guide is provided by the assignee of the present invention, StarSight and described in U.S. Patent No. 5,169,274, is displayed as a grid of program entries with the vertical axis of the grid being the channels or program sources of program entries and the horizontal axis being starting times of programming entries. Other EPGs are provides by satellite services.

An EPG is generated from a data base based on programming provided by a local service provider. Existing EPG services include some program blocking features and also provide for selecting favorite channels and ordering the channels in a preferred manner.

In a preferred embodiment, the electronic program guide of the invention may be implemented either on a personal computer, a PCTV, a television connected to a set-top box, or a television including a custom board. However, the invention is not limited to any particular hardware configuration and will have increased utility as new combinations of computers and television systems are developed. In the following, any of the above will sometimes be referred to as a "TV system." Block diagrams of representative TV systems are depicted in Fig. 1A. Details of implementation are not depicted because the invention is not limited to any particular TV system.

As is well-known, the picture to be displayed may be transmitted as an analog signal, for example according to the NTSC standard utilized in the United States, or as a digital signal modulated onto an analog carrier. The signals may be received over a cable or via an antenna or satellite dish. Typically, television sets are designed to receive analog signals and computer display devices are designed to display pictures encoded in a digital format. However, the decoder system converts the digital data to an analog signal for display on a television set and TV modems can format analog TV signals for display on a monitor.

In Fig. 1A, analog or digital TV signals, received via cable 30, antenna 32, or satellite dish 34, are provided to a television system. If the signal is from a digital broadcast service, then a decoder 36 converts the signal to baseband video and audio or channel 3/4 RF. If the signal is an analog signal it is passed through as a live video output. The television system 38, depending on its configuration, receives selected ones of the outputs and displays the received program.

A PCTV includes a TV card 42, connected to either live video, baseband video, or channel 3/4 output, digitizes the video image and displays the video image in a resizable window on the computer monitor. The PCTV is also coupled to land telephone lines by a modem 44.

If the received signal is an analog TV signal, the TV card of the PCTV digitizes the analog signal and extracts

included information from the vertical blanking intervals. On the other hand, if the signal is a digital signal, separate audio, video, VBI (vertical blanking information such as closed caption, teletext, and program related information), program guide, and conditional access information are provided as separate bitstreams. The video and audio bitstreams for programs are converted to a format for display and the program guide information is processed to form a program guide database. The processor, executing software stored in memory, generates interactive electronic program guide images and images of received programs. The guide can be used to interact with and control programs displayed in the window.

ins. c1
 15 ~~(1) In a preferred embodiment of the invention, filters are utilized to select and screen programming displayed by an EPG. In this context, a filter is a mechanism for selecting programs based on a selected criteria.~~

However, for a filter to be useful in the present context, it is in the form of a list of programs or event entries where the entries must be in a format usable by the EPG generating system.

ins. c2
 25 ~~(2) An example of a usable format for filters is depicted in Fig. 1. In Fig. 1, a filter 100 is a list of program or event entries 102. The filter entitled "The Sci-Fi Fan's Guide" is a list of programs selected according to a criteria that selects programs of interest to sci-fi fans.~~

The format for a program or event entry is depicted in the table 104. The information in the table is used by the EPG generating system to generate an EPG display as described below. The table could be formatted in HTML so that the filter entries 102 could be displayed in a user friendly format 106.

In a preferred embodiment both service provider guide listings and third-party edited guide listings are utilized to select programming displayed in the EPG.

Examples of Subscription-based, Filtering
Program/Event Services; live or archived

e.g.: **The Family-Friendly subscription service**

(delivering a described/understood mix of general
audience programs/events, some of which may be
custom-selected according to a subscriber's viewing
history/preferences.)

e.g.: **The Science Source subscription service** (delivering
a described/understood mix of science-related
programs/events, some of which may be custom-
selected according to a subscriber's viewing
history/preferences.)

e.g.: **Bob Smith's Cult Film Access Listing** (allowing a
Starsight user to incorporate a third party's list
into the Guide) (providing access links to a
described/understood mix of cult film-related
programs/events.)

Fig. 2 illustrates the use of third-party edited
guide listings. The entire universe of available programming
is indicated by the list of all programs/events provided by
the local service provider 200.

As depicted in Fig. 2A, some of the programs listed
in the Sci-Fi Fan's Guide are either not available (light gray
bar) or available/not accessible (dark gray bar). A program
available but not accessible is a premium program not
subscribed to by the user.

The EPG generator utilizes to filter to display
those programs available/accessible in the EPG.
Alternatively, programs available/not accessible might also be
displayed as an incentive to the viewer to subscribe to the
premium program which meets a selected filter's criteria.
This could be a powerful revenue generator for the service
provider.

Fig. 2B depicts alternate ways of formatting an EPG.
For programs events which are available only at prescribed
times the show listings are displayed in a grid 250. Those
programs/events which are randomly accessible, e.g., archives,

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lms.c4

libraries, file libraries, etc., appear in a list section of the EPG.

Ans. C57
 5 C57 In a preferred embodiment, the actual filtering of the programs to be displayed in an EPG is performed utilizing the Program\Event ID in the entry table 104 (Fig. 1).

10 In the present embodiment, the EPG generator provides an interactive filter selective mechanism. In Fig. 3, a user configuration screen 300 lists both service provider filters 302 and third-party filters 304. Each time a new filter is added it is registered with the EPG generator and added to the list in the user configuration screen 300. Only those programs filtered by the selected filters will be displayed on the EPG screen 306.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the filters may be prioritized. For example, in a family with small children the most important criteria might be that a program be included in the Family Friendly Viewing filter. This filter is assigned the highest priority. Then, for example, a program included in the Sci-Fi Fan's filter but not included in the Family
 20 Friendly Viewing filter would not be displayed in the guide. Further, the filters could be prioritized by time. Family Friendly Viewing would have the highest priority during the hours when children are viewing and then automatically drop to a later priority during late hours.

25 In the example described above with reference to Fig. 2A, the filters were applied to programming provided by the local service provider over a cable. However, as depicted in Fig. 4, the filters may also be applied to programs and events delivered by non-cable sources such as wireless,
 30 Internet, and satellite. These non-cable sources 400 supply program guide data to the EPG generator 402 which is stored in a data base. The filters can then be applied to program data stored in the data base to generate a filtered EPG for cable and non-cable programming.

35 Another use of non-cable supplied information is to use the internet to provide offers for premium cable-supplied subscription services. The subscription is initiated through

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